NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Cushing and the Chinese Mission

DEMOCRACY.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN UTAH.

MANY WHITES KILLED-GREAT EXCITEMENT &c., &c., &c.

GEN. CUSHING AS MINISTER TO CHINA. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3-9 P. M.

It is said that General Cushing has been appointed

THE DEMOCRATIC DIFFICULTIES IN NEW YORK—POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION—DENIAL THAT THE UNION IS THE ORGAN—MR. SCHELL— THAT THE UNION IS THE CAMERICAN THE PRENCH MISSION, ETC.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3-8 P. M.

I learn from undoubted authority that neither the Preaident or the cabinet, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Marcy and Jefferson Davis, have any intention of ing in the contest between the national democrats and the softs in New York. Mr. Marcy's friends here ast a good deal of the potent effect his presence in New warmly espouses, it is said, the cause of the softs, under the leadership of Van Buren and Preston King, advocaling nothing less than the decapitation of Messrs. Bronson O'Coner. Wiser counsels, however, prevail.

ly deny that the Union is the organ of the administra arty meet the approval of the President. If this is so why don't the administration insist, upon the Union reing them from the resposibility?

Mr. Augustus Schell was here to-day, on his way to Viris. It is understood he had a most satisfactory interriew with the President

Hon. John Y. Mason, it is stated, has accepted the mis-

CONSUL TO CURACAO. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

Mr. James H. Young, of New York, has been appointed

THE FEMY BOARD-THE PURCHASE OF INDIAN

FROM THE RESULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

The Army Board, for the revision of the army regulations, composed of Adjutant General Cooper, Colonel Sumier, and Major Lee, (Judge Advocate,) met to-day at the War Department.

The Commission

missioner of Indian Affairs, had, up to the 17th ember, visited the Shawnees, Delawares and Kickaas, and ascertained that the two former tribes are willng to sell a portion of their reservations, and the latter he whole of theirs. He had been in council with the Dughos, Ottoes and Missourians, and has probably proposed to buy out for government the claims to ten millions o

aman has resigned his clerkship in the Solicior's office, and Franklin L. Burr, of Connecticut, has sen appointed to examination for the vacancy.

## Highly Interesting from Utah. MIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS-MANY PER-

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3, 1853. The Balt Lake mail arrived at Independence on Wednes-tay last. Mr. J. M. Bernhisal, delegate to Congress, wa

lay last. Mr. J. M. Bernhisal, delegate to Congress, was more the passengers.

The emigrants had all passed Salt Lake.

The Indians had been very troublesome in Utah, killing nany persons. The Governor had issued a proclamation alling all the military forces of the territory into service. is had also ordered a wall to be built around the city,

wenty feet high and eight thick, with a ditch on the out

aptures had been made. Hot work is anticipated.

Major Fitzpatrick, having distributed the goods to the at Fort Jaramie, would return soon.

# Whig Movements.

NOMINATIONS IN ERIE COUNTY. The whige of the First Assembly district of Eric county o-day nominated S. H. Fish their candidate for member of Assembly, and Hugh Cameron for State delegate.

Mr. Fish subsequently declined the nomination, where

on the Convention elected W. Weed in his place. DELEGATES TO THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION. Butler G. Noble has been elected to the Whie State Con on from the First district of Chautauque county, and

## Further from the Fishery Regions. THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE WINGED RACER AND THE BEITISH AUTHORITIES, ETC.

turdsy, from Prince Edward Island, stated that the ned vessel for refusing to leave a harbor of that cester, received this morning, says that a ves al arrived from the fishing grounds tells a somewhat dif having had some trouble with the commander of small provincial armed vessel, appealed to the com stain of the provincial vessel, and told Captain Parker remain in port as long as he pleased; and that the

Reports of the partial failure of the mackerel fishery

## Marine Disasters in New Brunswick. THE WRECKED BRIG DANIEL WELD-NUMBROUS VES

Sr. John, N. B., Oct. 3, 1853. The hull and materials of the American brig Daniel Weld, sunk in St. John harbor, were sold on Saturday for \$1,967, and the cargo of plaster for \$70.

barks Evergreen and Recovery, and schooners Rival, Wasp, D. Lough, Boy, and other unknown schooners, are

Sad Accident at Ningara-Two Lives Lost Buffalo, Oct. 2, 1853.

This afternoon six lads went out for a sail in a small at on Ningara river, when, by some accident, the boat capsized and two of the boys, sons of Messrs. Burton and Close, highly respectable citizens, were drowned.

# From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3, 1853. The bark Victory, from Rio Janeiro on 17th of August arrived here this morning, but brings no later mar-tet news. Left in port ships Banshee, for New Orleans eer for Philadelphia; Joseph Maxwell, and Queen o the South, for New York.

Oswero, Oct. 1, 1853.

The receipts of the past twenty-four hours have been 28,000 bushels of wheat. Our market for wheat is dull, but prices are firm. 15,000 bushels red Ohio sold at \$1 28, and some Canadian at \$1 30. Freights—Flour, 50c. a 52c.; wheat, 17c.; corn, 15%c.

Oswago, Oct. 3, 1853.

Receipts since Saturday have been as annexed :—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat,162,000 bushes; corn, 18,000 bushes, Our market for wheatis excited, and prices are irregular-sales 60,000 bushels at \$1.36 for Ohio, and \$1.34 a \$1.36 for Canadian. Freights are quoted at \$32.

BCFFALO, Oct 1, 1853. so sales have been reported. Wheat—Sales before the steamer's news 10,000 bushels, at 127c. for white Michigan, and 110c. for mixed Obio. Corn in good request, at 5436c. a 3536c.

Buffalo, Oct. 3, 1853.

65,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels. Our markets to-day have been unsettled and in an excited state. Small sales of four at \$6 for Michigan, and \$5 87 for common and mixed Western. Wheat—3,500 bushels inferior Ohio sold at 16c. Corn—All descriptions are held higher, and transactions are limited. Sales of 12,000 bushels at 60c. for Western mixed. Oats steady at 34½c. a 35c. Sales of Ohio whiskey at 24½c. a 25c. Flour freights, 75c.; corn, 24.

The receipts at this port since Saturday have been as follows:—Hour, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; barley, 54,000 bushels. The market for flour has been firm under the Baltic's news—2,000 bbls, sold, at \$6 87 a \$7 for State. Genesee were made before the publication of the steamer's news at \$1.56, and 5,000 bushels after the announcement \$1.58. Corn in good demand, but no supply. 80,000 bushels barley sold, at 76c. a 77c. for two rowed, and \$3.c. a \$4c. for four rowed. Oats steady at 47.5c. Prison whiskey 27%c.

### Late and Important from Mexico. We are in receipt of files of Mexican papers extending

The Diario Oficial, the government organ, has its columns in black, in respect to the memory of the late Minister of War, General Jose Maria Tornel, who had, at Facubaya, died on the 12th of September of apoplexy. The civil and military authorities were advised to wear mourning for the space of three days. General Tornel was Minister to the republic from 1829 to 1831.

An exclusive grant has been made by the government to Messrs. Ayllon, Bonilla & Company, for the steam navigation of all the lakes, canals, and channels opened in the valley of Mexico. The privilege is to last for

nission of Governor and Commandant General of the

The 15th, 16th, 27th, and 28th of September were to be observed as national holidays. The first day was the anniversary of the proclamation of Mexican Independence in 1810, and the second that of the victory of Panuco, obtained by the Mexicans over the army of Brigadier Barra-

The cholera had entirely disappeared from Orizava and Tehuacan; but there were some cases of it in some of the

Tehuacan; but there were some cases of it in some of the towns of the State of Durango.

With regard to the slave ship Lady Suffolk—then in the port of Laguna de Terminos—Santa Anna, through his organ, announces his determination to perform faithfully and resolutely the duties not only imposed on him by humanity, but by the treaties which he had made with a friendly power and by the laws of the country.

The culprits Reyes Baltazar and Juan de los Reyes, were executed in Guanajuato, on the 6th September. They had been found guilty by the Military Commission, of the crime of robbery and assault.

A tax of a quarter of a dollar has been imposed on each

crime of robbery and assault.

A tax of a quarter of a dollar has been imposed on each bushel of salt produced in the republic.

One of last evening's papers published the following under the head of telegraphic news:

New Orkans, Sept. 27, 1853.

The Picayune is in receipt of advices from the city of Mexico to the 18th instant.

A report had reached the city of the breaking out of hostilities in the Mesilla Valley, between the United States troops and the Mexican forces.

Gen. Trias had also received information that a large body of American, troops were concentrating on the Rio Grande, and that they would unite with those already in the valley in an attempt to seize it.

These reports had created great excitement, which, at the latest accounts, had got to be of so serious a character that the supreme government had thought proper to demand from Gen. Gadsden, the American Minister, an immediate explanation of the intentions of the United States government in sending out additional forces to occupy the Mesilla Valley and vicinity.

The Eco del Courier, published at Vera Cruz, devotes several editorial articles to the American Minister, and the instructions received by him at Washington, and intimates that if the latter are not of a pacific nature, there will be the most immediate danger of a sudden commencement of hostilities between the two countries.

Senor Juan Suarez had been appointed to the charge of the portfolio of Minister of War, in place of Gen. Tornell, deceased.

Don Lais Del Valle had received the appointment of

deceased.

Don Luis Del Valle had received the appointment of Consul for Mexico at the port of San Francisco.

Several executions of Indians had taken place for robBerles committed in Chthushus and Durango.

We imagine that the foregoing report as to the breaking out of hostilities in the Mesilla Valley is the same as that which we find noted in a paragraph of the Diario Oficial of September 10, which it takes from the Universal of the ame date. It states that a private letter had been received from Matamoras, dated 17th August, in which it was not, however, credited. No confirmation of it had been noticed up to the 17th, to which date the files of our papers extend; nor did there seem to be the slightest exitement prevalent on the subject. The Diario Oficial, ment had received a communication from General Trias, of a date subsequent to that referred to, and that no warike movement had taken place.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Baxter, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived here yesterday morning. She left New Orleans on the 21st of September, at S.A. M.; ar rived at the Balize at 7 P. M. and anchored; crossed the Bar at 5 o'clock next morning, and sailed for Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 25th, in three days three hours; remained at Havana all that day, and left the next morning, 26th, at half past 10 o'clock for New York, arriving at the Quarantine ground at 3

A. M. yesterday morning.

The Philadelphia's dates were anticipated by the Black

Warrior, which arrived Sunday.

She experienced a severe accident on her voyage from New Orleans to Aspinwall, in lat. 15, lon. 82, (as was briefly reported by telegraph,) by breaking her shaft on the laboard side, between the inner and centre flanges of the wheel. She arrived at Aspinwall without any further accident, and returned to New Orleans, thence to Havana, and thence to New York, accomplishing the whole disan average of 166 miles per day, though on some occa sions she has run as high as 224 miles—though experiencing severe weather from Havana to New York—a distanc probably never before accomplished by any steamship

Mr. James Giles, a fireman, died August 30th, on board

of Cuba to the United States has just been granted to Mr. Lamb, A. Kennedy, Don Francis Conroy, and Don Felipe Neinez, by his Excellency General Canedo, with the unani Neinez, by his Excellency General Canedo, with the unanimous approval of the Real Junta and Telegraphic Committee, for a term of thirteen years and a half. The process for the royal signature was sent on to Spain by the Spanish mail steamer which left Havana on the 8th ult. The propesed route for the submarine line will be from Punta Yenaus, near Cardenas, to Cruz au Padre from thenee to Jouble Headed Shot Key; from there to Old Mataeumly, and from Old Mataeumley to the main land of Florida—the whole distance being about 122 miles. Bivided into four sections, the longest cable required will only be about fifty-six miles.

The line is to be built by a joint stack company, to be formed in the island of Cuba and the United States.

Court Calendar—This Day.
UNTED STATIS DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13 to 22.
SUPERMS COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 1 to 13, 15, 17, 18.
SUPERMS COURT.—Circuit.—Nos. 194, 182, 185, 196, 46, 198 to 207.

198 to 207.

COMMON PIRAS—Part First.—Nos. 559, 711, 569, 570, 592, 573, 575, 579, 580, 581, 583, 585, 586, 588, 589. Part Second.—Nos. 497, 496, 501, 532, 419, 552, 555, 550, 557, 560, 561, 562, 566, 567, 568.

SUPBROW COUNT.—(Two Branches.)—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, (242, by order of Court.)

Court.)
The General Term argument calendar will not be called

Stock Sales.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Reported by Keen & Taylor.—First Board—\$1,780 Sehuyl Nav 6's, '82, 79; 500 City RR 6's, '79, 1044;; 2,500 Penna 5's, 944;; 1,000 Allegheny City 6's, '70, 88; 100 shares Long Island RR, 15, 15/s; 100 do, 51, 15/s; 200 do, cash, 15/s; 100 do, 55, 15/s; 100 do, cash, 15/s; 100 do, 50, 15/s; 100 do, cash, 29/s; 200 do, cash, 29/s; 100 do, 52, 15/s; 100 do, cash, 29/s; 250 do, 55wn, 29/s; 100 do, cash, 29/s; 100 do, cash, 29/s; 100 do, cash, 29/s; 120 do, cash, 29/s; 100 do, cash, 29/s; 120 Morris Canal, cash, 13/s; 13/s do, 13/s; 100 do, 15/s; 13/s; 100 do, 15/s; 100 do, 15/s;

# Brooklyn City Intelligence. THIRD ANNUAL PARADE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT. The third annual parade of the Brooklyn Fire Depart-

ment took place yesterday. The day was cool, and the weather as agreeable as could possibly have been desired. In the morning the national colors were displayed from the City Hall, Fireman's Hall, liberty poles, and mearly all the public buildings along the proposed route of the procession. With one exception there were no banners sus-pended across the streets, as is usual on such occasions. The exception was one displayed from the store of John G. Gunning in Fulton street, in honor to Relief Engine Company No. 11, of Albany, which arrived here in the morning as the guests of Constitution Engine 7. Upon it was represented a wild deer, or "buck," with the inscription:—"Welcome our Albany friends, Relief 11. Consti-tution Engine 7. A hearty welcome to Albany."

In accordance with the published programme, the pro cession was to have taken up the line of march from the cession was to new taken up the line of march from the Gity Hall at one o'clock, but it was near half-past two be-fore all the companies arrived on the ground, and had taken their respective positions, consequently the delay was inevitable; and when at length the arrangements were complete, the line was taken up in the following order:—

were complete, the line was taken up in the following order:—

1.—Committee from each Brooklyn Company, as escort to the guests from Albany.

2.—Band of Music.

3.—Relief Engine No. 11, of Albany.

4.—The Grand Marshal, Israel D. Nelson, and Aids W. H. Vanderveer, Joseph Reeves, George Staley, W. L. Boyd, A. B. Bell.

5.—Band of Music.

6.—Exempt Firemen in carriages.

7.—Association of Exempt Firemen, comprising several of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn.

[This association appeared in citizen's dress, and were designated by a white satin badge fastened to the left lapelle of the coat. They drew the Blackfriars engine, which has for many years past been ensconeed in the Navy Yard, having been captured from the British during the war of 1812, and since preserved as a trophy. Upon the condensing valve is painted in plain letters, "Ontario 5, captured at Little York, U. C., A. D. 1815. Built at Blackfriars Bridge, London." This attracted considerable attention.]

8.—Franklin Engine No. 3. Robert Barr foreman, asyan.

Blackfriars Bridge, London. This attracted contains attention.]

8.—Franklin Engine No. 3, Robert Barr foreman; seventy men at the ropes. Tastefully decorated with artificial flowers and boquets, one of which, a large and magnificent one, was presented by Miss Mary Hendrickson, of Court street, near Jeroleman, as the company was passing.

9.—Atlantic Hose No. 1, Warren Bebee foreman, and thirty nine men; neatly decorated with artificial flowers and a beautiful basket worked in roses, placed on the top, the present of Miss Moore of Philadelphia, and Miss Lond of Brooklyn

10. Band of Music.

placed on the top, the present of Miss Moore of Philadelphia, and Miss Loud of Brooklyn

10. Band of Music.

11. Eagle Engine No. 4, Francis B. Spinola, foreman, and sixty members. This apparatus was draped in mourning for the decease of a late member.

12. Union Engine No. 5. Thomas Giddings, foreman, and seventy-five men. Neatly ornamented with flowers.

13. Mechanic Hose No. 2, Stephen A. Mann, foreman, and seventy-five men. Neatly ornamented with flowers.

14. Band of Music.

15. Constitution Engine No. 7, John Cunningham, foreman, and seventy five men. This engine was repainted expressly for this parade Upon the panels of the condensing valve are represented an Indian hunt, an Amazon with a bow and arrow, a girl feeding a buck, (the emblem adopted by the company, who are known as the "Bucks,") and a representation of Niagara Falls.

16. Continental Engine No. 9, George Rogers, foreman, and sixty men. Goddess of Liberty in gilt surmounting the condensing valve, and ornamented with wreaths of artificials, miniature flags, &c.

17. Alert Hose No. 3, John Yerks, foreman, and thirty men. Carriage tastefully decorated with wreaths of white flowers.

18. Bend of Music.

men. Carriage tastefully decorated with wreaths of white flowers.

18. Bend of Music.

19. Iafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Joseph Montross, foreman, and forty men. In mourning for the decease of a member.

20. Jackson Engine No. 11, Richard Campbell, foreman, and sixty men. Pecorated with flowers and miniature flags. The engine is old, but a new one is in course of completion, and will soon be ready fordelivery.

21. Montauk Hose No. 4, Iavid Healey, foreman, and thirty men. Pecorated with wreaths, presented by ladies.

22. Pacifac Engine No. 14, preceded by Sholton's Band, consisting of twenty-four instruments, engaged by the company. John A. Weed, foreman, and seventy-five men. This engine is decidedly handsome. It is of Philadelphia make, and yet comparatively new. It is beautifully painted, and although present at every five since it has been brought home, is not tarnished in the least, but looks bright and shining as when first brought from the painters. The condensing case was surmounted by a large glit eagle, bearing in his beak a basket of flowers. Immediately following the engine was a tender drawn by seventeen lads, in full firemen's uniform, bearing the samename. It was ornamented with a new white leader jacket, and decorated with wreaths of artificials. It runs on elliptic springs, and is managed with ease. It is worked, by the boys, who take great pride in keeping it in good order.

order.

23. Mount Prospect Engine No. 14, Wm. H. Hopkins, foreman, and fifty-five men. A new leader jacket, and decorated with flowers.

24. Brooklyn Engine No. 17, Francis W. Webb, foreman, and seventy-five men. Profusely decorated with national colors and wreaths of roses. Panels beautifully painted, representing the "Spirit of 76" and State coat of arms. Condensing case surmounted by a huge grasshopper, in gilt, the emblem of the company.

gilt, the emblem of the company.

25. Band of Music.

26. Frontier Hose No. 5, John A. White, foreman, and thirty men. This company has but recently been organized, and is composed of a lot of good and efficient workers. The reel was surmounted with flags.

27. Independence Engine No. 18, John M. Gednay, foreman, and sixty men. Decorated with wreaths of flowers, and upon the box were seated two juvenile firemen, who seemed quite proudof the elevated position they occupied. This company generously accorded to Frontier Hose the privilege of taking their position in the line, and themselves took the extreme left.

The procession commenced moving on a signal from the

selves took the extreme left.

The procession commenced moving on a signal from the Hall bell, which was tolled at intervals during the march. The route was through the following streets, as per pro-

The route was through the following streets, as per programme:—

The line was formed on Court street, the right resting on City Hall Park, and the procession marched through Myrtie avenue, Adams street, Johnson, Fulton, Court, First place, Clinton, Atlantic, Henry, Cranberry, Hicks, Fulton, Clinton, Coust, across the Park, and passing in review before the city authorities, to Fulton avenue, Smith street, Atlantic, Bond, Fulton avenue, Bridge street, Myrtle arenue, Clinton avenue, Fark avenue, Cumberland street, Flushing avenue, to the Navy Yard; up York street, Hudson avenue, Eson atreet, Bridge, York, Jay, Sands, Washington, to the starting point, where the procession arrived about dark, and were dismissed.

An edequate police force accompanied the procession the entire route, and prevented vehicles and other obstacles from interfering with the arrangements, which were strictly carried out.

cles from interfering with the arrangements, which were strictly carried out.

Several engines, being out of repair, were not in the procession, consequently the turn-out was not as large as that of last year or the year preceding. The display was, however, very creditable, and passed off to the satisfac-tion of those concerned.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held last night, at their rooms, No. 600 Broadway, S. Knapp, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, and approved of by the

been read by the Secretary, and approved of by the meeting, the following report was then read:—

The Society's Fall Exhibition was held at Nible's Garden, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d September, 1833. The committee would state at the beginning that their report is necessarily incomplete, for reasons which will soon appear, and they will therefore be as brief as possible, leaving comments till a more fitting season. The exhibition was a decidedly good one, with the exception of vegetables, which were meagre in deed. It is believed that our last exhibition has gained us more credit than any pitch has yet been held; and the committee are willing that the character of the Society should rest upon it, for the present at least. The committee have to state, however, with painful regret, that the exhibition was not supported as it deserved to be, and as the committee had a right to expect, after all the labor and time they had bestowed upon it. The gross receipts of the exhibition amounted to \$379 \$7\frac{1}{2}\star\*, and no more. Of this, the large sum of \$300 was paid for rent; though i ought to be stated, in justice to Mr. Niblo, that he very liberally lot the Committee have the room at a sum much below the price for which he generally rentsit, and in other particulars acted in a manner which has placed the Committee under many obligations to him. In addition to the above, there have been paid out, for services of men, freight, and other small bills, the sum of \$79 42, leaving in the hands of the Committee at present, just forty-live cents! There are bills outstanding for printing, advertising, hire of crockery, missic, carpenters' work, &c., which, so far as the Committee an judge, will amount to about \$200 more, for which an appropriation will have to be made. And here, for the present, the Committee will pause, stating, in conclusion, that on the last night of the exhibition a very eloquent address was delivered by the Roy. Mr. Chapin, to a delighted audience, and a copy of which has been requested by the Committe

but it is unnecessary to give it here, as it has already appeared in our columns.

The report, &c. was adopted.

The report of the Judges who decided upon the merit of the cut flowers, was then read by the Secretary, which was accepted.

Mr. James Hogg would call the attention of the meeting to their premium list, and thought that it should be altered, as some of the premiums were far beyond what

for the quality and size, and not with regard to their intrinsic value.

Mr. James Hogo said that there had been no premium offered for several years past for any new vegetable that might be introduced with advantage in the country.

Mr. Layeroux thought that the premiums should be given for the best that they could obtain. He agreed, however, that the exhibition was a bosing concern. Something should be done to enlist the interest of the people of New York. He thought that instead of contining their operations, they should be extended, and, for this reason, higher premiums must be offered. He should move that the Society's theseks be given to Mr. Chapin, for his address, and that means be taken by the Society to present themselves in better shape to the public next spring.

The Surmar moved as an amendment that the thanks be enclosed in a diploma; which was agreed to.

Mr. Surmar thought that the number of tickets given to members should be limited. His ticket stated for himself and family; but how many were included in a family it was impossible to determine.

Mr. Livensous agreed with the last offeaker that the privilege of the family ticket might be gensed.

Mr. Paisons said that the aim ought to be to make a rush, and that, therefore, the members ought not to be curtailed in the bestowing of the tickets. This was the plan adopted in Philadelphia.

Mr. Livensous such that the tickets allowed to members should be distributed by them not only to those who knew, but to those who did not know their society—as, for example, to the fashionable ladies.

Mr. Thomas Hoog explained that his appropriation of \$200 be made, to pay the nutstanding debts of the latvexhibition.

Mr. Thomas Hoog explained that this appropriation was for the contingent expenses of the society for fitting up the place. He would suggest that it be rendered imperative on members to pay their fees beforehand.

The motion was carried.

The motion was agreed to.

A long conversation then took place about the payment of the premiums, which it appea

## A Tribute to the Memory of the late Chief Justice Samuel Jones.

MENTING OF THE NEW YORK BAR. Quite a large meeting of the members of the New York bar was held yesterday afternoon, in the chambers of the Superior Court, in honor of the memory of the late Chief Justice Samuel Jones. There were present some of the most distinguished gentlemen of both beach and bar. among them being Judges Oakley, Bosworth, Campbell, Mitchell, Edwards, Woodruff, Daly, Emmetand Phillips John Anthon, Esq., Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Beverley Robnson, Henry S. Dodge, Charles P. Kirkland, J. B.-Dillon, end J. R. Whiting.

His Honor Chief Justice Oakley was called upon to preside, being assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents :-

Judges Bosworth, Roosevelt, Ingraham; Recorder Til-lou, Beverly Robinson, Esq.
As Secretaries of the meeting were elected—Hon. Wm.
Kent, John Anthon, James Lorimer Graham, and J. Slesson. Upon motion, the resolutions passed at a meeting of the bar convened for the same purpose on the 19th of Au-

guet iest, (and, published in the Hazatia et that, time).

Afforthis Judge Dawane rose and said:—Mr. Prosident—The relations which have some time existed between the venerable jurist whose memory we have men to bosong and many the said of the profession of the control of the profession of the control of the control of the profession of the control o

assembled now to pay the last tribute of respect to min whom we were accustomed to admire and revere. Every member of the bar is impressed with a deep and hear-felt regret at the departure of this cetimable and good man. The name and momory of Samuel Jones are dear to every one of us; it could not be otherwise, and when we look at his character and career, we cannot but find abundant reasons for sorrowing. He possessed every quality which was accessed to render him distinguished in the legal profession, and which was necessary to enable him to perform effectively his duty. He had all that logical power, directness and force of argament, which essure success. But his most distinguished characteristic consisted in his patient thought, and his unwearying research, for he knew it was use the dashes of wit and the scintillation of genius alone that commanded success. The success which attended his offirs were undoubtedly attributable in no small degree to the quadtes I have mentioned. For nearly twenty-five years as Chancellor and saember of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, he equalled in those capacities all his previous reputation; and your Honor, and other gentlemen with whom you were associated, can testify that his legal judgments and opinions were worthy of recordin any legal work in this or in the mother country. Judge Jones, as a judge, is entitled to as high a reputation as any other judge of his time, sither on the English or the American bench. He was highly distinguished for moral courage; he never temporized, but did what he deemed to be right without fear of the consequences. Having arrived at an age when a man, according to the law of nature, is unfitted for the active duties of life, he again appeared at the bar, and those who though that his powers were impaired by age found themselves greatly mistaken, for he bad lost none of his legal knowledge, or any of the distinguishing traitsforth is intellect, and some of use to our cost found that the fires of his genius burned as bright as ever. He

mentioned in the preceding resolution, and form a part thereof.

Before the adoption of these resolutions Recorder Tillou and Mr. Roosevelt, brother of Judge Roosevelt, made some appropriate remarks on the character and life of the late Judge Jones. The resolutions were then adopted, after which Raiph Lockwood, Esq., read the following:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to procure a copy of the portrait of Justice Jones, now in the hands of James L. Graham, Esq., to be placed in the reoms of the Law Institute. This was also adopted, and the meeting adjourned, leaving the appointment of the committee to the President, Judge Cakley.

Supreme Court. General Term.

Hon. Judges Edmonds, Roosevelt and Morris, presiding.
Oct. 3.—The calendar being called, the Court announced that on Thursday next the five judges would preside in general term, to hear the cases of Cornelius B. De Fawn, against the Mayor, &c., of. New York; Reyaolds against Flagg, Comptroller; and Russ & Reisl against Flagg.

TER LATE CHIEF HOSTICE JONES.

At the opening of the court this morning, Mr. Edward Saudford read and presented to the Bench a copy of the proceedings of, and resolutions adopted at, a meeting of the Bar on the 9th of August, in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Jones, and moved that this court adjourn in compliment to the memory of the distinguished deceased.

Judge Edmonds said it was not necessary then to give expression, to their feelings, as an opportunity for doing so would be afforded them at the meeting in the course of the day, but as the organ of the Court in granting the motion of coursal, he could not but say that he fully concurred in all that had bean said of Chief Justice Jones. As his associate, he, (Judge Edmonds, sat by his side and had often admired the vagor and clearness of his mind; his associates separed to forget that his mind could ever be prostrated, by decay, and when his death, came they felt indeed that they had lost a bright example. They would order that the proceedings just read by Mr. Sand-Sord be catered on the minutes, and that the Court forth; with adjourn.

# Court of General Sessions.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF THE FOURTH, OF JULY MOTERS—A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JULY RIOTERS—A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE GRIEF JUSTICE JONES.

Oct. 3.—Being the first Monday in October, the Court of General Sessions assembled at the usual hour. After the opening of the Court, Mr. Busteed, counsel for the Founth of July rioters, appeared and mayed a further postponement of the trial, on account of the ill-herslit of one of the defendants. After some consultation with the District Attorney, the Court decided to put the case off until the third Monday in the month. The Grand Jury were then empannelled, to whom his Honor the Recorder delivered an able charge, touching upon all those points that the law requires the Court to consider. The Court they adjourned without transacting any further husiness. This was a token of respect to the memory of the late thief Justice Jones.

the late thief Justice Jones.

City Intelligence.

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is not decided on yet.

Fust Reads League K.—We are informed that a free trade league has been organized in this city, with which some of the most prominent men in our city are connected. They think a plethora of thirty millions in the national treasury, the great movements is progress in China, and the general condition of the nations abroad, to say nothing of a democratic administration at home, and the salutary inducate upon political parties of the agitation of this great question, indicate that the present is a suitable time to discuss the subject of free trade. A meeting will be held in due time, when we shall know more.

time to discuss the subject of tree trade. A meeting will be held in due time, when we shall know more.

HAMILTON AVENUE FERRY.—One of the boats that run on this ferry yesterday afternoon stuck in the mind while mearing the New York side, owing to the lowness of the water, where it remained for above half an hour. What rendered the delay more tantalizing to the passengers was the circumstance that it was only a few yards distant from the shore. Several attempts were made to get close to the shore by backing the boat, and then working the paddles, but they only tended to stick the boat further in the mid, where she lay for some time as already mentioned.

The Late Munder in West Struck.—A young man, about seventeen years of age, named William Matting, by trade a butcher, was arrested by officer West, of the Eighth ward, on suspicion of having murdered the man who was found dying in West street a few days ago. It appears that the accused was seen on the same evening at the corner of West and Hamersley streets with a cooper's adze in his hand. He was taken to the Ninth ward station house.

In liquor nothing definite could be ascertained.

PEARL FROM INJURIOS BY BEING RUN OVER.—Mrs. Sarah Smith, lately residing at No. 113 Elizabeth street, died on Scholay night, in the 77th year of her age, at the New York Hospital, from injuries received on the 17th ult., by being run over at the corner of Broadway and Broomestreet, by stage No. 961 of the Madison avenue and Broadway Inc. 3. Hicks, driver of the stage, was arrested at the time, but was subsequently discharged, the magistrate feeling confident that the occurrence was accidental. Corner, Gamble yeaterday proceeded to the hospital to hold an inquest upon the body, but was obliged to postpone it on account of the absence of witnesses. Any porces having witnessed the occurrence will further the ends of justice by calling at the Corner's office, at 10 o'clock this morning.

o'clock this morning.

TARCH EXCLUSION.—The Brownell Light Guard, Captain lent, proceeded yesterday on their eighth annual target excursion to Staten Island, when a large number of prises were shot for.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM HIP BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EURO?E

THERUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.

NOTHING DECISIVE.

Important Relative to the Japan Expedition.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHIPESE REVOLUTION.

NEWS PROM AUSTRALIA

OUR ENGLISH AND GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE. The Ravages of the Asiatic Cholera in

England. FILL ANOTHER ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

die die die

The U. S. mair steamsnip partic, from laverpoet accurto 'clock P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 21st, aerived at her
wharf yesterday morning at half past seven o'clock.

The Cunard steamer Arabia, from New York, 7th
u.t., experienced heavy northeast and southerly
gales. On the 11th, 9.30 A. M., passed Cape Race; 3.30
A. M., 17th, made Tory Island; 4.4 P. M. passed CaV of
Many 5.90 P. M., mat. steamer America, from Liverpool. Man; 5.20 P. M., met steamer America, from Liverpool same day, for Halifax: 9.22 P. M., saluted the Rock Fort, entrance to the Mersey—the trip being called ten days,

four hours and six minutes, mean time. The steamship Glasgow, Craig, from this port Sept. T. was telegraphed to Liverpool as having arrived in the Clyde on the 21st ult., at 12 noon, in fourteen days per-

favored buyers, although not to the extent of a quotation Breadstuffs were animated, with a further advance of 84 orn had also advanced; white, 35s. a 36s., on the spot.
From Madrid rumors are rife of another Ministerial crisis, and correspondence states the propriety of dependence Queen Isabella was freely canvassed in private political

The Pasha of Egypt has decided to send a commission to the New York exhibition. Rouchdy fley is selected for the office, as he was educated in Paris, and is const-

The cholera continues to ravage the seaport towns of

The King of Prussia has concludedenot to go to Ulmuts. for the reason that his going there at present would have

The Bishop of Tahiti had arrived at Paris. A further instalment of 1s. 3d. in the pound, making ltogether 11s. 3d., has been declared upon the estate of Collman & Stolterfoht. A small portion still remains to

The report of a decimal silver coinage, to be issued at the commencement of next year, as in progress at the mint, is without foundation.

London, Sept. 20, 1868.

European Politics—Review of the Eastern Question—The Caur's Position and his Reward—Roman Affairs—A Rumble from the Eternal City—England and its Sanitary Lives, 4-c. 4-c.

which to found our judgment with regard to the Eastern question. The mooted points of this indeed have been ang enough before the public, and if they have n come "household words" it is simply because the subject altogether is recondite and distasteful. Indeed, the main novelty and interest in the matter arises from the stubborn vacillation and equivocations of the Czar and the increasing fears of any other than a peaceful settle

the stronger party, the Czar has the to color his invasions and encroachments, hypocrisy bei

the homage that vice pays to virtue.

The Russian demands originally bore a plausibility. The movement with regard to the Hotal Places, indicative of a zeal in the faith, afforded ample protective and fatherly supervision for the rights of the cribodox Christians, of which an extension was sought. The Sultan concedes first religious immunity, and an equality, in the second place, to those of his subjects in whom Russia was supposed to be concerned. Had the relations of the two coupleies been dependant simply on the concessions of the

Ports we can see nothing to justify the supposition of a consequent breach is their integrity.

Less certain these concessions were granted. Whether fixely or not has little to do with the question. They are allowed to be so, and the law of nations demanded that russia should abide by them. No difficult matter one would think; for it surely requires neither threat nor persuasion to induce a man to accept the very terms he had busied himself to obtain. This one would suppose to be the fact; but what are the facts in reality? The permanent invasion of the Danubian principalities, which had lent an animus to the question which we fear all the diplomacy in Europe will be powerless now to dispose of.

zetee, a bold, uncompromising face, has been put on the question. The Czar intends to maintain his position in should like to know what is the course of events. They science to discern that this abiding of eventualities is nothing more than making permanent this home invasion; and it remains to be seen whether the reli the approaching armies, or the cool-blooded disregard of all right by the Csar, will first give the signal for a terri-

Whatever be the issue of this lamentable state of affai the disgust of mankind will fall fon the Czar. He clothe his invasion under the cloak of caring for his dignity—on a want of moral guarantee on behalf of the Greek Chriska Bay, itself belonging to those Powers to whose arbitra

It is not now by his defenders sought to be disquised, but is even admitted, that the Car not only objects to the origin of the amended propositions but eren to the propositions themselves. In a plain point of view, Russia, if not immediately, certainly decidedly intends to appeal to ready freely granted; but in reality to dismember the Turks ish empire and extend his domi nions south of the Caucasus. were the issue at which the rematio questio has arrived; and this issue, so as not to restrict it too much, has

were the issue at which the rest to questic has arrived; and this issue, so as not to restrict it too much, has retrodraded to the point where diplomacy was first employed, and is, purely and simply, whether Turker will consent to Prince Menschikoff's demand, and if it will not, whether it is strong enough to back its independence by the means at its disposal.

There seems in politics, as in nature, if we look at history, a kind of moral gravitation of a lesser towards a greater State always at work, though perhaps influencing politics, however imperceptible. The dismemberment of Peru, the overthrow of Cordova, the union of Portugal under Philip of Spain, demonstrates the gradual though sure absorption of minor States and principalities to contribute to the aggrandizement of some superior country or race. The Romans grew, flourished and decayed. Our ancestors long since had heard no more of the Huns, the Goths, the Visigoths. The Gauls have submerged into Germany and France. Now it is the turn of the Anglo-Saxon; and we cannot resist the conclusion which strikes especially the philologist, that all annexations and dismemberments are in accordance with natural laws, over which policy has but little if any control. A question of scarcely less magnitude than the aggrandizement of Russia at the Turkish expense is that of the disaffection towards the keeper of the keys of hearts and hell at St. Feter's. A sufficient infusion of the Normer spirit seems to have descended into the souls of the inhabitants of Rome as to fill them with a restless disaffection, and it is doubtful whether even the 12,00 the citizens in order. The Turkish and the Roma the citizens in order. The Turkish and the Roma the citizens in order.